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Weather Forecast for Monday.

Washington, Sept. 5.-For Oklahoma and

Indian Territory: Generally fair, probably cooler: easterly winds. For Missouri: Fair; southeasterly winds.

LABOR DAY.

The return of labor's own particular holiday brings with it many suggestions for congratulations to those who toll for wages in this great labor country. They receive better pay and are better clothed and housed than the working people of any other nation of the world. They are not without their grievances-some real, some fancied-but, barring the strikes among the miners of a few Eastern states, which are now all but settled, there has been no disturbance for some time to mar the favorable aspects of the workingman's cause in the United States. The vast crops, the good prices they command and the judiclous legislation of the Republican administration have combined to restore prosperity and promote good cheer, after a long period of depression during which the wage-earners, as well as the capitalists, suffered serious losses. Although wages have already been advanced in many places, the most marked indication of good times yet to manifest itself among the working people has been the increased number of laborers employed and the restoration of the full number of working hours. These latter expansions naturally precede the advance in wages, for many of those who employ the tolling masses had been compelled to reduce their capacity or to suspend operation for a time, and their first necessity is to increase the volume of their business, It is but natural that among the first fruits of their increased profits will be the advancement of earnings among those they employ.

this day, should appeal with special force to those among whom the political agitators of the last campaign labored so assiduously, declaring there could be no return of prosperity without the introduction of radical reforms in the currency system of the government. The professional agitator will have no congenial place in the ranks of those who celebrate to-day. To his discomfiture, he is unable to say, "I told you so." He will be compelled to join in the patriotic demonstrations, giving credit to existing and time honored laws and practices of the government, or he will be put to the necessity of giving all the praise to a bountiful providence, which latter acknowledgment would be quite as much out of his line.

BRYAN SPARRING FOR WIND.

On Sunday morning the St. Louis Post-Dispatch printed a letter from W. J. Bryan, from which we extract the following sentences:

"Wheat has risen because the foreign crop has been exceedingly short." * * * "The fact that silver and wheat have parted company will cause no dismay to those who understand that the law of supply and demand regulates the price of

"Nothing can better disclose the weakness of the Republican position than the joy manifested by the Republicans over nts for which their administration and their politics are in no wise responsible."

"If the Republicans desire to claim credit for the high price of wheat, they must assume the responsibility for the famine

There is an effrontery about such a series of statements from the Boy Orator that is little short of petrifying. Does Bryan think the American people are so shortmemoried that they have forgotten his utterances of less than a year ago when he went about the country declaring that wheat and silver were indissolubly linked and that when silver was \$1.29 an ounce wheat would be \$1.29 a bushel, or when silver was 80 cents an ounce wheat would be 80 cents a bushel? Does he think the American people have dismissed all recollection of his claim in that campaign that the law of supply and demand had nothing to do with the price of products but that they were solely governed by the financial system in vogue? Does he think the American people are so lacking in the quality of retrospection that they cannot recall his prediction that the success of the Republican party would force wheat down to 25 cents a bushel and corn in an equal

silver? A more contemptible piece of pettifogging than this St. Louis letter could not be found anywhere. No Republican of intelligence has ever claimed that the great increase in the price of wheat was due to any political cause or followed any influence except the law of supply and demand. If the Republicans have allowed the wheat question to drift into their political discussions it was solely because the rapid advance in price answered so effectually the arguments of the Bryanites of a year ngo, when they maintained that such ar advance could only be secured through the adoption of free silver and that there was no such controlling force as the law of supply and demand. But the Republicans do claim that prosperity has come to this land through the election of a Republican administration and the putting into effect of Republican governmental theories. Can Mr. Bryan see no other evidences of prosperity about him than the advance in the price of wheat? Is reviving business all over the country due solely to the fact that "the foreign crop has been exceedingly short"? Is the hum of industry, the swift advance in property values, the whire of manufacturing machinery, the prosperity which is spreading itself so rapidly everywhere, based on nothing more sub stantial than the failure of the wheat crop in India? Has Mr. Bryan observed, for example, the prosperity which is making itself manifest in the sheep industry, the it in recent years. From the signing of the industry, the egg industry, the lead treaty nearly every year some nation has presented a lot of peaches to the editor

industry, the salt industry, all due to the Dingley tariff bill? Is he blind to it or does he expect his misguided followers to believe that it also is due to the advance in the price of wheat?

"Nothing can better disclose the weakness of the Republican position than the joy manifested by the Republicans over events for which their administration and their politics are in no wise responsible." There is the Populist for you! What Mr. Bryan wants the American people to do is to moan over their prosperity. Mr. Bry an is moaning, and it shocks him to find the Republicans happy and joyous over the prosperity which has come to our common country. What he wants is the weep ing of tears, the wringing of hands, and the doleful sounds which proceed from the comed and the damned. We have no manner of doubt that Bryan and his following would rejoice if to-morrow some unpropitious event should clog the wheels of prosperity and plunge the whole American people into want and misery. They are the foul birds of calamity perched like buzzards above the body politic, and ready at all times to swoop down and feast upon the distresses of the unfortunate.

THE PENSION ROLL.

No other nation on earth has ever been so generous with the surviving soldlers of a war as has the United States with its pensioners of the war of the rebellion. The New York Sun recently compiled some statistics which set this fact forth after a striking fashion. It found by examination of the pension records that the disbursement of pensions due to the war of the revolution and the war of 1812 reached its height within a few years after these wars had closed while the disbursement on account of the civil war does not appear yet to have reached its maximum.

In 1878 the pension list amounted to \$27, 137.019, thirteen years having then elapsed since the close of the war. In 1879 the arrears of pensions law was passed, and a year later the annual disbursement had mounted to \$56,877,174. By 1890 the increase had been swift enough to bring the annual disbursement to \$106,936,835. In that year was passed the dependent pension bill, and the totals leaped forward until, in 1897, the number of pensioners was 983,528 and the disbursement \$141,053,083,

Dividing the years since 1865 into fouryear periods, each equal in duration to the length of the war itself, the increase in consion payments may be set forth as fol-

1865-1868	 \$76,672,110
	119,794,122
1869-1872	
1873-1876	 116,111,454
1877-1880	 146,999,427
1881-1884	 234,846,276
1885-1888	 274,824,741
1889-1892	 453,560,638
1893-1896	 581,364,073

To emphasize the magnitude of this sum the Sun presents the following table showing the cost of the war, including every These reflections, which are pertinent to item of expenditure except interest on

money borrowed:	War.	Navy.
Fiscal year.	\$389,173,562	\$42,640,35
1862.	603,314,412	63,261,23
1864.	690,391,049	85,704,96
1865.	1,030,690,400	122,617,43
Total, war and I		

paid in pensions is only about one-third less than the total cost of the war, and it is certain that before the account is closed the pension payments will vastly exceed those of the actual fighting period.

The fact that the pension payments have continued to increase so many years after the close of the civil war, while in other wars the maximum was reached so much sooner, is due to the wide latitude of the existing pension laws. In other wars the payments were restricted to those who had been wounded or who had incurred permanent disabilities, while, practically consid ered, any survivor of the civil war on the Union side may receive a pension for the asking. The dependent pension bill is broad enough to admit every soldier who feels the need of government assistance without question as to where or how he incurred

his needs or disabilities. There are two facts connected with these enormous annual pension payments that lead the people generally to look upon them with complacency. The money goes to the nation's defenders and their dependent relativs, and is widely dispersed over th whole country, and finds its way instantly into the channels of business.

CENTRAL AMERICAN CANAL HISTORY

In view of the renewed probability that the Nicaraguan canal will be completed, thus effecting the long cherished connection between the Atlantic and Pacific ceans, an article in the September number of the North American Review, on "The Diplomacy of the United States in Regard to Central American Canals," is one of peculiar interest. Incidentally there is given a good deal of history regarding the various projects and suggestions for the accomplishment of this great feat of engineering, and many will be surprised to know how early these canal schemes were proposed. For some years after the discovery of

America repeated efforts were made to find a natural passage between the two oceans, aspired to some extent by Indian legends that such a passage had at one time existed. But as early as 1551 Gamara proposed to Philip II., of Spain, that the isthmus should be pierced to supply the shortcomratio, and his declaration everywhere that ings of nature in providing a direct pasprosperity was an impossibility except sage to India. It was not until 1814, howthrough the free and unlimited coinage of ever, that the undertaking was actually planned. Then the Spanish cortes commanded the viceroy of New Spain to construct a canal across the isthmus, but internal wars prevented even the beginning of operations. In 1825 the republic of Central America invited the United States to participate in the cutting of the channel. The invitation was accepted, Henry Clay, then secretary of state, declaring, for the first time in history, for the liberal policy admitting the commerce of all nations into the passage on the payment of reasonable tolls or the granting of compensative concessions. The grants were given to Mr. Palmer, of New York, but the canal was

never built. Four years after the invitation was extended to the United States, concessions were granted to King William, of the Netherlands, but they were never acted upon. By the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 the United States and Great Britain were to unite in the cost and regulation of the canal, which, still in pursu ance of the doctrine of the United States. was "not to be appropriated to any one nation." After ten years' contention over certain principles and technicalities in

volved, this treaty was finally ratified. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, although var iously attacked and construed by successive administrations, was confirmed in both the Cleveland administrations and may be regarded as a binding covenant at this time. although little reference has been made to

had under consideration the problem of cutting the isthmus, and while the undertaking of the De Lesseps, its failure, the reorganization of the company, and now the report that English capitalists have bought the French concessions, are all familiar, it is no doubt surprising to many to know that the subject is so old. After 350 years of endeavor, the canal is not yet built and the waters of the two greatest marine areas are still divided.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Dealers in waste paper could probably strike a bargain by negotiating for a few tons of canceled Kansas mortgages.

The Klondike fever will continue to rage with more or less virulence while the mercury keeps playing around the 100 mark.

Perhaps Captain Connor will explain what summer would have done to us if its back hadn't fortunately been broken ten days

The truth is that Kansas is in too good a condition financially to waste any more time with either Populism or free sil-

The work of compiling the United States census of 1890 is nearing completion. If we mistake not, the work on the census of 1880 is all done.

The Alabama editor whose paper severely criticized Mrs. Jefferson Davis and daugh ter has not been lynched. Let us hear no more of "Southern lawlessness."

After all, Mr. Harrity hasn't been robber of much. Being boss of the Democratic party in a state like Pennsylvania hardly pays interest on the investment. Mr. Bryan is enough of a farmer to

know that the time to make hay is before the sun goes down. He is marketing his oratory wherever there is a call and a The full purpose of the alliance between

France and Russia is not known; but it means, among other things, that Kaiser William will soon be bellowing for more warships. Now that the Bryanites have recognized

the law of supply and demand, they should next recognize that the supply of their sort of statesmanship is far in excess of the demand. The peaceful settlement of the miners

strike will be a serious disappointment to Eugene Venomous Debs, and consequently a cause of rejoicing to all rational and well meaning citizens.

The wild-eyed reformers believe that a system of government which will admit of general prosperity under the gold standard is fundamentally bad. Hence they are now howling for revolution.

"A Retreat for Anarchists" is the cap

tion of an article in the Washington Post. Not referring specifically to Herr Most, nothing is said about crawling under the The statement that President McKinley greatly enjoyed his visit to Ohio indicates

that the president has become so accustomed to officeseekers that he doesn't mind them at all. Ex-Consul General Morss, of Indiana,

says he is going to keep close to the principles of Jackson and Jefferson and stand pat on the Chicago platform, Morss is either the gymnast of the age or a very broad humorist. A floating item makes mention of a young

man named Theodore Durrant, in a California prison for murder. This cannot refer to the medical student of that name who once murdered a young woman in a church. He is an old man by this time, if still alive. The Boston Globe seriously remarks that

Governor Stephens, of Missouri, has "the elements that make for popularity and usefulness." Possibly the governor has them, but they are not on exhibition in Missouri. The Globe has apparently been imposed or by somebody.

Not only have the courts not forbidder legitimate free speech in this country, but they permit the public delivery of speeches intended to inflame the masses and incite revolution and bloodshed. It is the height f absurdity for orators of the Debs stripe to complain that free speech is throttled or abridged.

Arkansas Jones makes a conspicuous ex hibition of his ears in declaring that Bryan "has to all intents and purposes already been nominated for president in 1900." No public man of good sense will undertake to say with certainty what is going to happen in nominating conventions that are three years distant.

MISSOURI POINTS.

One of the pillars of the temperanc cause in Gentry county staggers along Booze.

Cooper county believes it is entitled to the distinction of being known as the only county in the United States wherein four agricultural fairs will be held this fall.

Even the free silver papers over there admit that the samples of "gold standard" corn shown beat anything in that line raised in Clinton county this season.

The Springfield Republican accounts for Bryan's recent declaration that the silver sentiment is still growing by the theory that he has probably mistaken Missouri's

The local authorities and the postoffice department have finally got together on the question of the name by which the new railroad town of Gilman is to be known, having compromised on "Gilman

big pumpkin crop for the silver sentiment.

Other aspiring villages in Worth county may boast their "Maes" and their "Dayses," etc., but Grant City, which has its of these, retains its place at the head of the procession with an exclusive

The Bethany Republican has instructed its county correspondents that prosperity must be spelled with a capital "P" in their communications hereafter, as it has comletely outgrown the lower-case letter in that locality. One of the interesting men at the Dade-

Lem" has twelve living children, forty-three grandchildren and nineteen greatgrandchildren. Dr. Johnston, formerly the popular pastor of the Baptist church at the state capital, but who now occupies a prominent pulpit in St. Louis, journeyed all the way back to Jeff City the other night to ride

ille reunion was L. L. Carlock, of Ash

Grove, Hale and hearty himself, "Uncle

the Masonic "goat." Editor Harrison, of the Grant City Star, who was one of the guests at the reception to Major Rittinger the other night winds up a glowing account of the affair by dubbing the St. Joseph statesman "the Grand Old Man of Northwest Missouri."

Evidently Professor Murray, the well known Holt county horticulturist, is a practical as well as theoretical expert. He

average weight of which was a half pound.

With lead ore at \$24.50-\$10.50 higher than at this time last year-it isn't at all sinular that even the Popocratic papers in Joplin admit that the splashing of the 'wave" is noticeable in Jasper county, the world's headquarters for traffic in that

Davless county puts up for the "whocan-beat-it" list a twig sixteen inches long from an apple tree from the orchard of Farmer Cameron, near Gallatin, on which there are thirteen fine, fully matured apples, the lot weighing seven and one-quarter pounds.

Cards of thanks are considered advertisng matter in the Platte City Landmark office, and are charged for accordingly. The editor says in explanation: "When a Platte county man does an act of kind-ness to a neighbor it is his duty and pleasure. That ends it. He does not need and expects no word of thanks."

Gus Leftwich, of the Gallatin Democrat, warns Champ Clark that he may as well stick to his Prince Albert and refrain from casting any envious glances toward the "senatorial toga" worn by Francis M. Cockrell, since that garment is to grace the shoulders of no other wearer than its present one during his stay on earth.

The Lawson Leader is responsible for the statement that there are three prominent men in that locality, each of whom has passed the half-century mark, who until few days ago had never seen an elephant. If the old boys made up for lost time when opportunity finally offered, there must have been a "hot time" in town that night. The new woman has arrived in Jefferson

City, the Courier says. Saturday morning Ella Burnes and Laura White, two negro women of ill-repute, were put on the rockile. "I am not used to work," said Laura White, "and I am not going to break rocks for anybody." After sitting in the hot sun for about an hour, they concluded that they had better work.

Hampton Mercury: In the vicinity of Georgeville, Ray county, some scoundrels are killing herses and skinning them for their hides, leaving the carcasses dumped in the weeds and ravines. Since protection propagates new industries and has raised the price of hides, we presume Mr. Dingley may be charged with this crime. It has been many years since it was a paying business to steal horses and skin 'em.

A practical joke was played on a promnent W. C. T. U. lady at the Brookfield fair, Thursday, the Gazette says, One of the superintendents had a bottle of beer on ice, and when he was about to wash the dust out of his throat the lady in question came up. The superintendent didn' want to admit he was drinking beer, and told the lady it was sweet cider. He backed his bluff by offering to share the "cider," and the lady, to his surprise, didn't draw the line on cider. One swallow was enough, and she didn't fancy the joke a particle.

Columbia Herald: The Columbia Matrimonial Association held its annual meeting last night. It was organized in this city September 2, 1891, for the purpose of pro moting matrimony. It has been successful beyond the most sanguine dreams of its projectors. Of the original forty members only nine are living in Columbia and unmarried. Each year as the ranks are thinned by death or matrimony new members are chosen and the association goes on. During the past year five members of the association married, with one exception the largest loss the organization has sustained in any one year.

A company to send an expedition to the Klondike region of Alaska in the spring of 1898 is now in process of formation in Carthage, the Press says. Six men are to compose the party of fortune seekers, and they are James Lumley, a well known young pharmacist, formerly with Ed Price John C. Bailey, a rising young attorney; Dr. David Wise, a local physician; Albert Rogers, city treasurer and bookkeeper at the Bank of Carthage; ex-Sheriff James F. Purcell, who is now a mine operator, and twenty years in the Black Hills. The company is to be known as the "Missouri-Alaska Gold Mining and Trading Compawith a capital, as above stated, of \$6,000 divided into \$100 shares. One-half of these shares are to be given to the six men who compose what is known as the expeditionary committee in compensation for their services. The business management of the company will be intrusted to board of managers composed of five duly elected stockholders. The secretary and treasurer will be the home officers of the ompany and the expeditionary committee must make full and complete reports to them of their progress. The expeditionary committee must leave for Alaska not later than March 1, 1898. They will mine during the mining season and during the remainder of the year will practice their various professions or engage in trading. Every claim they acquire and every dollar they make in any manner whatsoever belongs to the company and must be accounted for. Every member of the expedition must insure his life before his departure, for not less than \$1,000 in favor of the company In the event of any member's death the amount of expense he has been to the company is deducted from his insurance and the remainder paid over to his heirs The expedition is to remain in the Klondike two years unless by unexpected good fortune they should make a fortune before

expiration of that time. There is one town in Missouri that wil have reason to bless the name of Dr. J. B. Culpepper, the evangelist, says Window," in the Columbia Herald. If you were ever in Salisbury you know something of "the school fight" there. There were two rival colleges and the rivalry extended to every nook and corner of the town. Salisbury was not large enough to support two schools of high grade, and this made the warfare more intense. It divided the town into factions. One family would not speak to another. It split churches, in-jured business and demoralized society. Salisbury is one of the prettlest towns in the state and has some of the best people, but this school scramble made life there unpleasant and unprofitable. The visitor was made to swear allegiance to one side or the other before he had bee in town ten minutes. "I have a friend in the store across there and will walk over and see him," said a visitor one day, 'Don't," said his host: "your friend belongs to the other side of this school question. This was the sad condition when Culpepper came along. He held a meeting. He preached some sermons on the besetting sin of the town. He showed how pitiful and mean was the factional fight. He pointed out how it was hurting church and business and society. He fairly flayed the factionists alive. The result was almost mag ical. People spoke to each other who had not done so for years. An evening was given up to a reorganization of the schools. Five thousand dollars was raised for an endowment and there will be only one school hereafter. Factions have disappeared and the town is at peace for the first time in years.

Mr. Mulhall On Our Pacific States.

From the New York Sun. From time to time we have directed at tention to the papers on the progress of the United States which Mr. Michael G. Mul-hall, a well known British authority on statistics, has contributed to the North American Review. The September num-ber of that periodical contains the fifth and concluding article of the series, in which the growth of the Pacific states, comparatively overlooked in Europe, is shown to be more amazing than that of any other

portion of the Union. portion of the Union.

It is common to think of the wealth of the Pacific states as due almost exclusively to mining. This was true enough during the 50s; down to 1857 the diggings yielded gold to the annual value of \$60,000,000, but

of the Oregon Sentinel the other day, the little heed had been paid as yet to agriculture. Mr. Mulhall estimates that the value of the precious metals extracted between 1749 and 1894 was nearly \$3,000,000,000. annual product of precious metals in the Pacific states since 1890 has been upon the average of fifty-five tons of gold and 1,800 tons of silver, together worth \$100,000,-000. Nevertheless, the mines of the eleven Pacific states were far from constituting in 1890 the principal component of their wealth. The mines, indeed, were only valued in that at \$54,000,000 out of an aggregate wealth of \$6,811,000,000. Farms in the same year were credited with \$1,313,000,000, houses with \$2,956,000,000, railways with \$1,070,000,000, and sundries with \$928,000,000. Of railways in 1895 the Pacific states had 23,800 miles. Mr. Mulhall points out that no other part of the world possessed so much iron track in proportion to the popu lation, there being ten yards of railroad to each inhabitant. There is no parallel, either, to the increase of wealth which has taken place in these states. In twenty years wealth has multiplied ninefold, and whereas, during that interval, the annual increment of wealth for the whole Union did but average \$39 per inhabitant, the accumulation in the Pacific states was \$156, or four times as much. Nobody thinks of the Pacific states as manufacturing centers As a matter of fact, however, in 1890 the number of operatives was 152,000, and the output was worth \$360,000,000. The value of the manufactures produced yearly is equal to \$119 per inhabitant, against \$141 in the prairie states. As for foreign commerce the fact is noted that the shipping entries have doubled in twenty years at San Francisco, which, from the commercial viewpoint, is now the fourth city in the Union taking rank next after Philadelphia, In population it has already outstripped New

> It is in agriculture that the most surprising progress has been made by the Pacific states, although the expansion of the area of improved land under farms does not yet keep pace with the growth of population. The number of improved acres has, nevertheless, trebled in twenty years, having risen from 8,100,000 acres in 1870, to 23 020 000 in 1890. Mr. Mulhall observes that the new farms established in the interval cover superficies equal to that of Holland and Belgium put together. The annual value of farm products is computed approximately at a little less than \$300,000,000, which gives an average of \$13 an acre, as against \$9.50 in the Prairie and \$14 in the Middle states The superior productivity of the Pacific states is attributable in part, no doubt, to fertility, but in part also to the fact that the farms in these states are much larger and the number of acres to each farm hand much greater than elsewhere. We remark finally, that in the Pacific states there is an immense field for agriculture a yet undeveloped, only 6 per cent of their superficies being under farms, even including the unimproved portion of the farms, whereas the farming area of the Union is 20 per cent of the country.

Orleans and Cincinnati.

Statistics are usually accounted dry, but, to Mr. Mulhall, the figures relating to our Pacific states recount a story as marvelous as any Arabian tale. Almost all of them have sprung into existence since 1860; yet, viewed collectively, they possess more niles of railway than any European cou try, except France or Germany, and their ealth exceeds that of Sweden, Norway and Denmark combined. It is evident, morever, that the Pacific states are but on the threshold of their development, for, while they constitute 40 per cent of the area of the Union, their inhabitants form but 6 per cent of the total population.

In Quest of a New Issue. From the Washington Post.

Although sadly embarrassed by the intrusion of good times among their dupes, he leading spirits of the Kansas contingent of the Populist party are not yet ready to lie down and replace lost issues with the mantle of despair. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." and these polas our happy land p sesses must be to afford something in the way of political drapery for politicians who have been cruelly denuded. Some of the more coursgeous of the leaders recently proposed abolition of the federal courts as a substitute for or successor to the lost equipment. seemed to thing it would be light task to enthuse the masses on that rebellion against the United States and the establishment of the indepe Kansas, or a peaceful reconstruction of our system of government, which would change the "more perfect union" of the constitu tion back into the federation of the Revo lutionary period. But "the greater the obstacles the more glory in assailing them, said the noble band of Populist patriots who were incubating the new is yet they did not quite hatch it out. Just as it was ready to emerge from its shell along came Senator Harris, the success to Peffer, and a Populist of high degree When Senator Harris found out what was in the egg he smashed it, and although the odor it emitted was offensive, he undoubtedly saved his foolish brethren a deal of trouble.

But "try, try again," is one of the max ims of those indefatigable leaders. As soon as they realized that abolition of the federal courts would not answer their rehabilitating purpose, they started in pursuit of something else, and one of them soon found what he thought would fully meet the demands of a situation that was becoming desperate. He was a Lyon county philosopher, much addicted to the perusal of old almanaes and patent office reports, and to profound reflection thereon. He saw a sweet assurance of the complete reclothing of the brethren in putting up war on nepotism in lieu of the played-out calamity howl. He proposed this in a convention, and it proved extremely popular The delegates adjourned in the belief that nudity was disposed of. They had made a demand that the legislature should enact a law to punish nepotism as a crime. But scarcely had the delegates reached their homes when a Republican newspaper tore the new issue into shreds. The editor of this paper showed that such a law would make criminals and the results for the state of the such as the such make criminals out of the Populist gov-ernor, the Populist chief justice, and a ernor, the Populist chief justice, and a Populist regent, for each of these has given a near relative an appointment to office. The ednor asserts that "there is scarcely a court house in Kanias wherein nepotism is not practiced by Populists."

We shall not underly any speculation

We shall not undertake any speculation as to what the next and will be, but the brethren may rest assured of our sympathy with their distress, and our solicitude for their rehabilitation. When they are reclothed and in their right mind Kansas will

shown itself more desirous to carry out

Low and the Ottizens' Union. From the Philadelphia Press. The New York "Citizens' Union" has

a political theory testrous to carry out ernment for Greater New York. Fortunate-inated in a method and manner most calfamiliar with practical affairs who has alteure reform than to gain personal or political advantage. litical advantage As Mr. Low has fice simply for the sake of making a way to prevent the action of the Citizens' defeat Tampating the vote necessary to direction has bladdy been taken by the lyn Committee Riyn friends, the Brooknomination by the Citizens' the vote necessary to direction has bladdy been taken by the lyn Committee Riyn friends, the Brooknomination by the Citizens' Union to a by the Citizens' Union ole " putting Platt

al antagonist in a hole occupation to men of a an irresistible temptaso chief aim and desire is

not to elect their own candidate but to defeat the designs and plans of someone else but it is not a proceeding productive sound practical results. The New York Citizens' Union is a body of praiseworth men with praiseworthy views who stand for a public sestiment rather than definite political action. Self-chosen, they undoubtedly represent a large body of voters, but they represent no political organization. Realizing that on full and fair conference between those who are opposed to Tammany Hall M. Low's nomination was altogether profable, they have felt that it would be afine thing to act so that it would apper as if the nomination were made independent of any conference and in disregar of the will and desire of any

m disregar of the will and desire of any political of anization.

This is dere appearance, for everyone knows the not even the Citizens' Union would has had the temerity to nominate Mr. Low it had not appeared likely that he could nite all elements of opposition o Tamm'ny Hall. This filmy appearance, based on impracticable political theory, has seemd to the Citizens' Union worth putting peril all the momentous interests which turn on the election of a mayor

for Green New York.

A city is only a business corporation whose sockholders are voters and whose are good government. If in a busines corporation stockholders who at a parcel of wreckers like Tamere trying to seize the directory many insist on acting on a theory for themseves and dividing their vote instead of uniting it they would be deemed fools. Nor at they less so when they are called ers and termed a Citizens' Union. For the present Mr. Low is the only perdo can prevent this ill advised action hat of any reform mayor. His tact, distask of uniting the votes which the

from fendering impossible his election or and ability will probably be equal 'itions' Union has tried to divide. Its esbers do not seem to have learned that t is always easy to estrange voters and difficult to unite them, and yet a knowledge of this fact is the first indispensable regalsite toward successful political action for any end or purpose.

What Philosopher Dooley Says. "Ye shud take a vacation," said Mr. Hennessy when the philosopher complained of slight headache, "Ye ought to go away an' have a few weeks' fishin' or r-run down to Westbaden an' be biled out, or indulge

n some ther form iv spoort."
"I shud not," retorted Mr. Dooley firmly 'I'm well enough off where I am. They's no disease that afflicts th' American people skel to th' vacation habit. Ye take a big, throng man that's lived in Chicago all his life, an' if he stays on here he'll niver know a day iv ill health. He goes out in th' mornin' and dhrinks in th' impure an' healthy air, filled with mickrobes an' soot an' iron filin's, an' his chist expands. He ites onwholesome, rich an' appetizin' food. His muscles is kept firm be dodgin' cable cars an' express wagons. His rooned an' made ca-m by readin' th' news papers. His happy home is infested with sewer gas, an' if he survives he's th sthrongest thing that iver was made. But ye take that man out iv his parnicious an' agreeable atmosphere an' sind him to th' counthry. He ates wholesome food that his stomach, bein' used to th' best Luetgert society, rayfuses to intertain. His lungs cave in fr'm consumin' pure air that, like ivrything pure, is too thin. He misses his daily sewer gas an' he finds cow's milk a poor substitute for docthered whisky an' beer with aloes in it. Th' man suffers. He does so. He rayturns to Chicago shattered invalid an' it takes months is livin' in onsanitary tinimints an' a steady dite iv cigaroots an' bakin' powdher bis cults to restore him to his proper condi-

tion iv robust bad health.
"Now, look at ol' Duggan. There was th healthiest man in th' wa-ard f'r his age. He was bor-rn an' raised on th' banks iv th ticians have their share of that great gift of Providence. Seeing the impossibility of fr'm wan year's ind to another like a shell working the calamity racket where fortune iv catsup bottles on a hot night. Th' also is bestowing her benignant smile and oca-sionally indulging in a gleeful chuckle, the wagon loaded with scrap iron wud float at leaders have firmly resolved to get an outilt an illustion iv tin feet. He lived below th' of new, or, at the worst, serviceable second-grade an' th' rain backed into his bedhand issues. They argue, with some show room. He wurrked in a white lead facthry of reason, that a country of such resources at night an' had to cross twinty-five railroad thracks an' an illetric switch on hi way to wurruk. He lived mos'ly on canned goods an' fried pork an' drank his beer at an Irish saloon an' his whisky at a Ger-man's. Not bein' a corpse befure he was twinty-five, it was a sure thing he'd be a joynt at fifty. An' so he was, A stronger man niver breathed. But some wan put it in his head he ought to go off to th' coun ight task to enthuse the masses on that it is vacation, an' he wint dirivir issue. True, it involved either a successful thry fr his vacation, an' he wint dirivir reposition against the United State and a canal boat mule or cuttin' hay. Whi he come back he was that weak a child cud go to th' flure with him. 'Where have ye een?' says I. 'On me vacation,' says h Well, I says, 'ye'er pretty near vacated,' I says, 'Yis,' he says, 'I'm glad to get back,' he says. 'I need tinder care,' he says. They nursed him back to life, but unfit fr habitation be th' health depart mint an' he'd been ejicted afther a free fight be his landlord an' r-run in wanst be th' polls an' over twict be a mail wagor an' was back to wurruk breathin' lead dust he th' quart that he raycovered his ol' sper rits.

"I niver lave town mestif. I take a va cation be sittin' here at me front dure lookin' up at Gawd's an' th' Iilinye Steel Company's black-an'-blue sky. Th' elictric a-ars go singin' by an' th' air is filled with th' melody iv goats an' cur dogs Ivry breeze that blows fr'm th' south brings th' welcome tidings that me frind Phil Armour is still stickin' to th' glue business. I cannot see th' river, but I know that it's rollin' grandly backward tord its sowerce laden with lumber hookers an' ol' vigitables. Occasion'lly I hear a tugboat cooin' to its mate an' now an' th a pathrol wagon flits by on its errand iv love. At night th' tired but unhappy lab'rers rayturns fr'm their tile an' th' air is laden with th' sound iv fryin' liver an' th' cheery perfume ly bilin' cabbage. Whin I want more active amusemint I go in an' tart a bung or angle with a fork f'r a sardine. So whin me vacation is over rayturn rayfrished an' eager f'r th' battle iv life. I don't have to get th' taste iv

good butter out iv me mouth. "They'se no use f'r a Chicago man thry n' to take his vacation out iv town till they put up a summer hotel in th' crather iv Mount Vasuvyous. Ayether he ought niver to go away, or-

"He ought niver to come back," suggested Mr. Hennessy.
"Ye're r-right," said Mr. Dooley.

Had to Dress.

From the Chicago Post, She sat on the beach at a summer resort.
"Alas!" she said, "I must go back to work." "Back to work! What do you intend to

"Put on some clothes and pose in the

living pictures as soon as the season opens in New York." His Record. From the Indianapolis Journal.

"Have a good time on your vacation?" asked the man who could not go. "Made a record of .750," cheerfully answered the young man. "Did what?" "Proposed to thirty-six girls and was acepted by twenty-seven."

Street Car Diplomacy.

From the Chicago Record.
"A woman took her little boy into her lap and gave me his seat on the car today.

"Did you ask her to do it?" "No: I merely told her that he had a remarkably fine head."

Lacked Interest.

From the Chicago Record. "We let our typewriter girl go."
"What was the trouble?"

"Why, she didn't even take enough in-terest in the business to pry into our pri-

I HAVE LOVED FLOWERS THAT FADE.

I have loved flowers that fade; Within whose magic tents Rich hues have marriage made With sweet unmemoried scents A honeymoon delight, joy of love at sight, That ages in an hour:

My song be like a flower! I have loved airs, that die Refore their charm is writ Along a liquid sky Trembling to welcome it. Notes that with pulse of fire Proclaim the spirit's desire, Then die and are nowhere: My song be like an air!

Die song, die like a breath, And wither as a bloom: Fear not a flowery death, Dread not an airy tomb! Fly with delight, fly hence! Twas thine love's tender sense feast now on thy bier Beauty shall shed a tear.

-Robert Bridges. FROM A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

Faster than fairles, faster than witches Bridgse and houses, hedges and ditches. And charging along like troops in a battle All through the meadows the horses and cattle:

All of the sights of the hill and the plant Fly as thick as driving rain; And ever again, in the wink of an eve Painted stations whistle by.

Here is a child who clambers and scrame All by himself and gathering brambles

lere is a tramp who stands and gazes And there is the green for stringing the daistes! Here is a cart run away in the road Lumping along with man and load; And here is a mill and there is a river

Each a glimpse and gone forever! -Robert Louis Stevenson.

STATUE AND POEM. The statue-Buonarroti said-doth wait Thrall'd in the block, for me to emane. pate.

The poem-said the poet-wanders free Till I betray it to captivity. -William Watson

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

A well known Philadelphia railroad manwhose duty it is to manipulate statistics, ecently became convinced that he was the victim of heart disease, the Record says, under circumstances which served to em-phasize the oft asserted belief that mankind is, as to sickness, largely influenced by imagination. The young man in quetion was seen one afternoon lately examin-ing studiously the outside portion of his office coat, while his face was stamped with ashy paleness, and exhibited a startled expression. Leaving his desk he ap-proached a fellow employe and confided to him, sotto voce, the fact that he believed he was subject to heart trouble, and purticularly so in view of the fact that on several previous occasions he had experienced heart palpitations very similar to those at the time taking place. After a protracted discussion of the symptoms pe ularly supposed to prevall in such malady, the victim resumed his regular office funtions, his face plainly betokening the severe mental strain through which he was passing. Several hours later he entered the room, after a short absence, and, hurrying to the employe to whom he had already imparted the saddening information respecting himself, whispered: "Say, what do you think? I just found in the outside pulled out my handkerchief, and the mo tor now.

The achievement of the American line teamer St. Paul in lowering her record between New York and Queenstown to six days, twelve hours and seventeen minutes, to do which she had to maintain an average speed across the ocean of about twenty knots an hour, has set seafaring men to speculating upon the possibilities of the future in steamship travel. An old engineer as having said recently: "The develop-ments of ship and engine building during the last dozen years have been wonderful so-called ocean greyhounds are splendid ships, they are as far behind the vessels we will have ten years from now as they are ahead of those of ten years ago. We are now building torpedo boats with a speed of thirty knots an hour. There is no reason why their models and engines cannot be enlarged so as to give ocean-going steamers exactly the same speed capacity. Such vescels built for pa senger traffic only will yet cross the Atlantic in four days or better."

"The Norwegians," writes Walter Wellman, from Stockholm, "are the most carn-est, sincere and genuine people I know. When you drink at a table in Norway you must call by name some lady or gentle-man in the party, look her or him in the eye, saluting with your glass, take a swallow or two, look her or him in the eye again, and the operation is at an end. It is very pretty. Without a word everyone may, and generally does, 'drink with his eyes' to the health of everyone else. The only awkward feature of the custom is when there is a large dinner and everyone of the forty or fifty guests drinks to you and expects you to drink to him in return. Wise is the man who learns early in the game only to moisten his lips while looking 'skoll,' luck and friendship with his

eves. In New York the other day Dr. J. N. B. ler was arrested on a charge of needless ly holding an autopsy on the body of the late William R. Roberts, minister to Chill during Mr. Cleveland's administration. The charge was brought by James F. Roberts, son of the deceased. It was claimed in behalf of Dr. Butler and the physicions who had assisted him that Mr. Roberts had consented to the autopsy before his death; but Magistrate Crane held that the family uld have been notified. Mr. Roberts was a rich dry goods merchant in New York before he was appointed as minister. He was a paralytic in his later years, and in is claimed that for nine years be was kept a prisoner by certain people, and his family

not allowed to see him. In the library of Glasgow university there is a rhyming Bible in manuscript, the work of the eccentric old divine Zachary Boyd. He conceived the idea of rendering the Sacred Book in rhyme, a task which had to some extent been undertaken by several writers, among whom may be mentioned the Saxon Caedmon, and Tate and Brasty : rhyming version of the Psalms. Casdmon's metrical paraphrase of the Scriptures was very popular, and was largely used by the makers of the mysteries which furnished so much of the amusement of our accestors. Another Bible in rhyme has been written by a Spanish scholar, Senor Carul-

lu. It has 260,000 verses. The electric current has been utilized by a German inventor for changing peat into coal within a very short time, while it requires centuries for nature to perform that work. The peat, spongy and full of water as it comes from the earth, is placed in an electric oven with a capacity for for-ty bushels. The oven is lined with asbestors and a spiral wire runs through the cent-The wire is raised to a white heat by the electric current. After the water and all volatile gases have passed off from the peat, fifteen minutes is sufficient to reduce it to first grade coke, with a heating powequal to the best coal, and containing but I per cent of ash.

The appointment of Mr. Lawrence Westington, of Alexandria, Va., as assistant in the national library, in charge of the George Washington department, is especially appropriate. Mr. Washington great-grandnephew of the Hiustrious the records of whose life and times he has been appointed to care for.